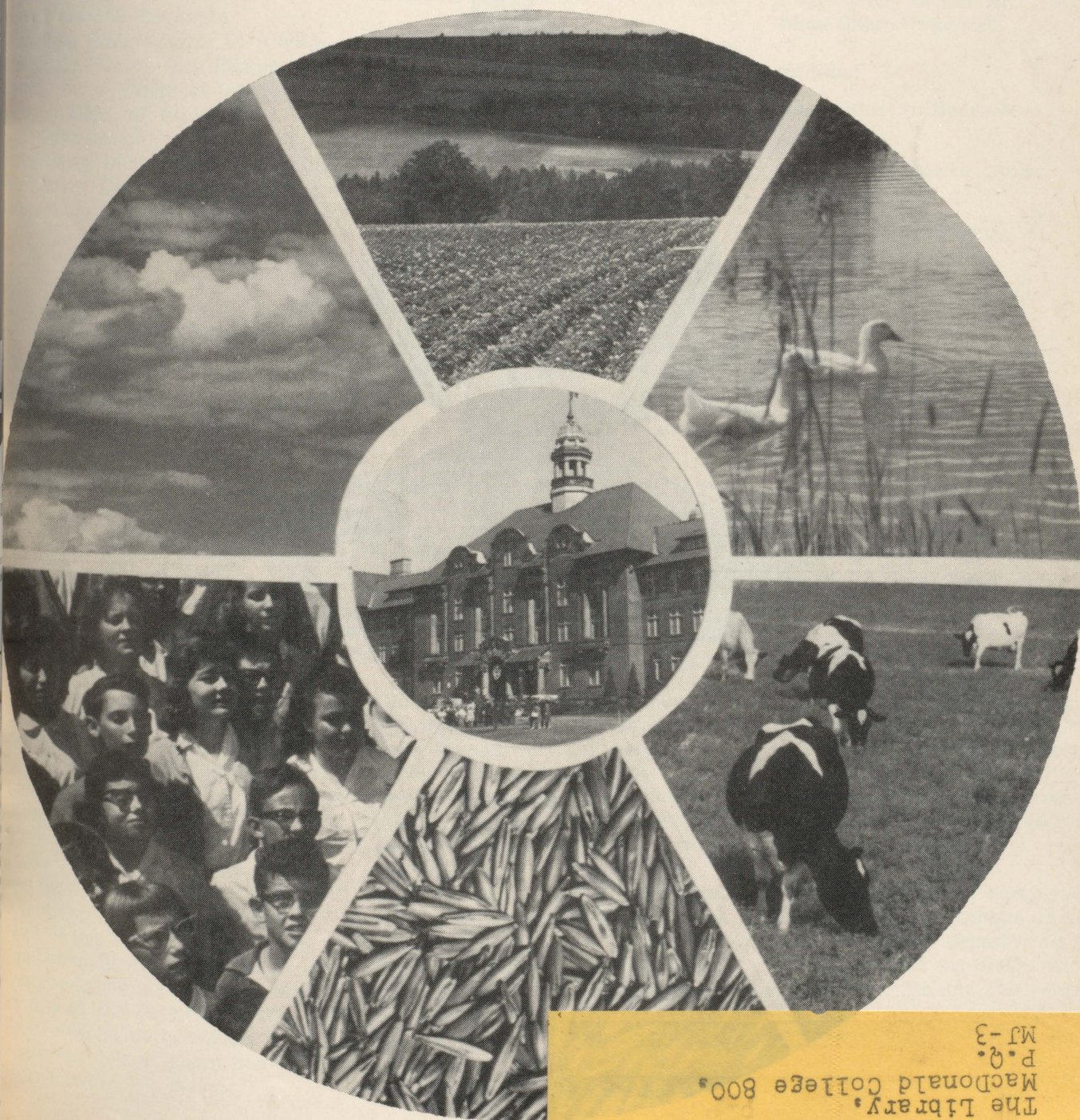


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major areas of concern. Layout by
Miss Sharon Fewtrell.

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Journal Jottings

Each issue reflects some aspect of
the interests and accomplishments
of Macdonald College. This par-
ticular one, I think, is an excellent
example of what Macdonald hopes
to do, is starting to do, and will
keep on doing well.

I am not an expert on how Faculty
departments on other campuses
operate but there is certainly very
little evidence of an ivory tower
attitude in Macdonald's Faculty
of Agriculture. The staff at
Macdonald is keenly aware of the
need for a multidisciplinary approach
to teaching and research. One
result of this has been the joining
together under one umbrella of
several existing departments under
the title of the Department of
Renewable Resources. Prof.
MacArthur tells us about this new
Department in this issue.

If I may state the obvious, one of
our most valuable renewable
resources is land. Prof. Bachman's
article on this subject is of im-
portance on its own merit and as
an example of the concerns of the
new Renewable Resources
Department.

With the formation of our new
Department, our own resources
were tapped first and may be
added to if the need arises. Prof.
Warkentin has also been delving
into the available resources both on
this Campus and at McGill with the
ultimate aim of establishing an
Environmental Sciences program.
His thoughts and his comments on
the need for this new program
make for interesting reading. Some
of his observations may disturb a
few people. As one example, he

cites today's demand for a blemish-
free apple. I find it rather ironic that
while one rotten apple may spoil
the whole barrel, the constant
demand for the perfect apple may
eventually leave the barrel empty.

And, thanks to Prof. Lawson's
article on alfalfa, we can assure
our readers of the continuing
emphasis being placed on agriculture
as an applied science. We think
that his article will be of particular
assistance to those of you who are
taking part in this province's alfalfa
production program.

Macdonald could be compared to
a wheel with the Campus as the
hub, the various departments as
the spokes and the multidisciplinary
approach as the rim. The wheel is
turning — we hope in the
right direction

Hazel M. Clarke.

"How to Live Off the Land for Five Dollars a Day", "Your New Home in the Country", "Buying Country Property" — these are the types of titles that have been appearing with increasing regularity in bookshops and magazines across the country. They seem to represent a revival of the "back to the land" movement that was advocated by Louis Bromfield in the 1940s.

This revival of a desire for rural living has occurred largely because of the emphasis our society has been placing on ecology and environmental quality during the past five years. Many are becoming "fed-up" with the hassles and inconveniences of urban living. They are tired of the nine-to-five office routine, of having to spend four hours a day in their automobile commuting to work, of breathing polluted air, and of living in a crowded apartment or home in the suburbs that looks just like their neighbour's.

They feel they could cast off all these frustrations of urban living by purchasing a farm or house with a few acres in the country.

Here they could be their own boss and no longer be a slave to the company or "the system".

This return to the land has taken many forms. Some families are looking only for a summer vacation home. Others would prefer to live in the country and commute to the city to work. Still others not only want to live in the country but are willing to give up their current careers in the city and earn their living from the land by farming.

Since most of these people have had little or no experience in purchasing or maintaining country property, there is a tremendous demand for information on agricultural practices and how to get started in farming. This demand is evidenced by a sharp rise in enrollment in Extension Evening Courses at Macdonald College which are designed to acquaint the newcomers to farming with some of the basics of how to buy a farm and get started in farming. Increasing

requests for this type of information will also be made to federal and provincial departments of agriculture.

It is important that government and universities establish policies and programs that will provide this information to these new rural residents if they are to make the best use of the farmland they have just purchased. If they do not receive this type of help and assistance, we will likely be faced with the prospect of much formerly productive farmland being mismanaged or lying idle. This is a prospect that is likely to become more and more apparent as more productive farmland is bought by these people. Since much of this activity is taking place in the rural shadow of the Montreal area where some of the most productive agricultural land is located, this "back to the land" movement may have serious consequences for Quebec agriculture unless efforts are made to encourage the continued use of this land for agricultural production.

Gordon Bachman

Department of Renewable Resources

The fusion of several departments at Macdonald College to produce a new Department of Renewable Resources has been approved by the McGill Senate. This new multidisciplinary grouping will provide essential flexibility and coordination in research and teaching related to renewable resource use.

The new department is made up of personnel from the formerly separate departments of extension, Soil Science, and Woodlot Management, plus professors from the areas of communications and sociology. It will consist of the following sections: Soil Science and Land Resources, Woodland and Wildlife Resources, Community Resources, and Communications.

The existing group will be reinforced by addition of staff with expertise in Wildlife Management, Outdoor Recreation, and Regional Resource Planning. These additions will give the new department the breadth required to deal effectively with the complex and pressing problems of renewable resource use.

Essentially the new department will be concerned with the socio-economic aspects of renewable resources. This is an area of great and growing complexity. Conflicts and misunderstanding arise more and more frequently because several disciplines are involved and too often their efforts have not been integrated. It is rapidly becoming apparent that researchers and managers who can operate in multidisciplinary terms are badly needed.

In Quebec and eastern Canada urban population pressures are

high and competition for resources is severe. Large populations also contribute to damaging impacts on the environment through over-use of one kind or another, pollution being one example. Furthermore, the demands of large populations tend to change more and more frequently.

Conservation of renewable resources is therefore a difficult and complex endeavour. But because in Canada we rely very heavily on these resources their sustained availability is of critical importance.

Concurrently with the general realization that there are important problems in the management of the resources of land, water, and air there has developed a great interest in these problems. Public concern regarding the environmental impact of man's diverse activities has become a factor in all resource use activities. The problem of how to continue to utilize renewable resources without depleting them and becoming the victims of our activities is recognized by more and more people as one of fundamental importance.

These environmental problems generate conflict and confrontation at many levels and in many areas. They are aggravated by a general lack of essential background information and the shortage of people with the training and experience needed to treat them intelligently.

At a recent symposium on the forest environment E. Max Nicholson, an international conservationist, made the point that two groups, the **polarizers** and the **integrators**, are important factors in the environmental revolution. The polarizers are those who believe almost religiously that all industrial activity is destructive and must be curbed by any and all means. On the other hand, the integrators are those who feel that by intelligent compromise based on research ways can be found to keep the adverse effects of human activity to an acceptable level. He went on to say that part of the task of the integrators is to develop the ability to see the problems in their many-faceted form and to be able to work with all the different resource managers towards the best socio-economic solutions.

Formation of this multidisciplinary department of Renewable Resources at Macdonald is a response to the need thus described. Its principal objective is to teach people to be integrators — people who in response to the prodding of the polarizers will be able to consider the problems and all their implications and work effectively to produce the best possible solutions in the interests of society.

Prof. J. D. MacArthur,
Dept. of Woodlot Management

Sprawling Acres or Urban Sprawl

Land Speculation. Urban Sprawl.
Decreases in Productive Farmland.
The High Cost of Food.

Pick up almost any newspaper or farm magazine published during the past year and you will very likely find something written on one of these topics. Right now the whole issue of land use planning seems to be on peoples' minds the same way air and water pollution were a few years ago when the environmental movement began.

Why this sudden interest in land use planning? For one thing it affects our bank accounts. Look through the real estate section of your local newspaper and compare prices of land and homes to what they were five years ago and you will get an idea of how much land planning mistakes in the past are costing us now. Also, compare increased costs of food and you will see another indirect cause of the problem.

Another reason for this relatively recent interest in land use problems stems from a change in the way we now seem to be developing solutions to resource development problems.

About five years ago we witnessed what could be described as an environmental awakening. All at once people began to realize that we had a pollution problem, that it had reached a crisis state, and that we had better do something about it. The outcome of this development was a sudden flurry of meetings, literature, and public rallies all proclaiming the disastrous and catastrophic results that would occur unless we stopped

this madness of polluting our air, streams, and lakes.

A lot of benefits came out of this awakening. The outcry of public opinion prompted government to pass legislation putting more stringent controls on waste disposal. Also government assistance was given to municipalities to help them build and enlarge sewage treatment plants.

But perhaps the greatest benefit of this movement was that it taught us a good lesson in how to deal with our environmental problems. It shocked us out of our complacency and apathy and made us realize that we could no longer continue to ignore these problems until they reached a crisis state at which time we would react to them. It made us realize that if we are ever to achieve the type of community living environment we seek, we must plan for it. It just won't happen by letting each person go his own way doing what is best for him but not necessarily for others around him. The recent influx of land use planning proposals is a reflection of this change in thinking.

So what are the major problems that have evolved from our land use planning efforts? The two that have received the most public attention have been land speculation that has resulted in large increases in land values and the encroachment of suburban growth on to some of our most productive agricultural land, commonly referred to as urban sprawl.

These problems are commonly thought to occur mainly around the rural-urban fringe of large me-

tropolitan areas such as Montreal. It is true that urban sprawl and land speculation are more apparent, and often more acute, around large cities. If one drives along the Trans-Canada Highway on Montreal Island, you will see a prime example of the ribbon development that so commonly occurs along new highways leading into cities. Behind this row of commercial establishments is land lying idle and unused because much of it is being held by real estate companies until it can be sold to a subdivision developer. Also if one drives along the South Shore area of Montreal, one will see new subdivisions being built on what was once productive farmland.

All of this activity is tying up large sums of money in land that may not be used for years to come. Much of the cost of purchasing and holding this land until it can be developed into residential suburbs or some other use is passed on to the consumer — the home buyer.

A study by the Montreal Town Planning Department in 1966 estimated that \$600 million dollars were tied up in speculative land which produced an estimated \$62 million in inflation per year. This inflation is paid for by the home buyer in inflated land prices that are reflected in the price of his new home.

But these problems aren't restricted to only large urban areas. Inflated land values are appearing in what was once considered strictly rural, agricultural areas. Much of this increase in land values in rural areas is being caused by urban people who want and are

When urban sprawl reaches out to touch the rural areas it usually travels via new highways which often cut through good agricultural land.

willing to pay for land in the country in which they can build a home or use the space for recreation purposes. Since these people are willing to spend a considerable amount of money to acquire this land, it is only natural that land prices should increase as these people compete with one another to obtain this land. And real estate companies and other landowners willing to sell are only too happy to oblige.

Again there are many examples of this happening in rural areas of Quebec. A drive through Brome County, for instance, will reveal real estate "for sale" signs tacked to trees at the rate of five per mile. In some instances the prices being asked for this land often rival those being asked in urban areas. A year ago, the price of a 500-acre farm in an Eastern Township community increased from \$48,000 to \$128,000 in one day as it was bought and resold twice within a single day for a subdivision development.

Is there anything wrong with this type of land activity taking place? After all, people seem willing to pay these prices and if a person owns such a piece of property why shouldn't he be able to sell it for a large profit?

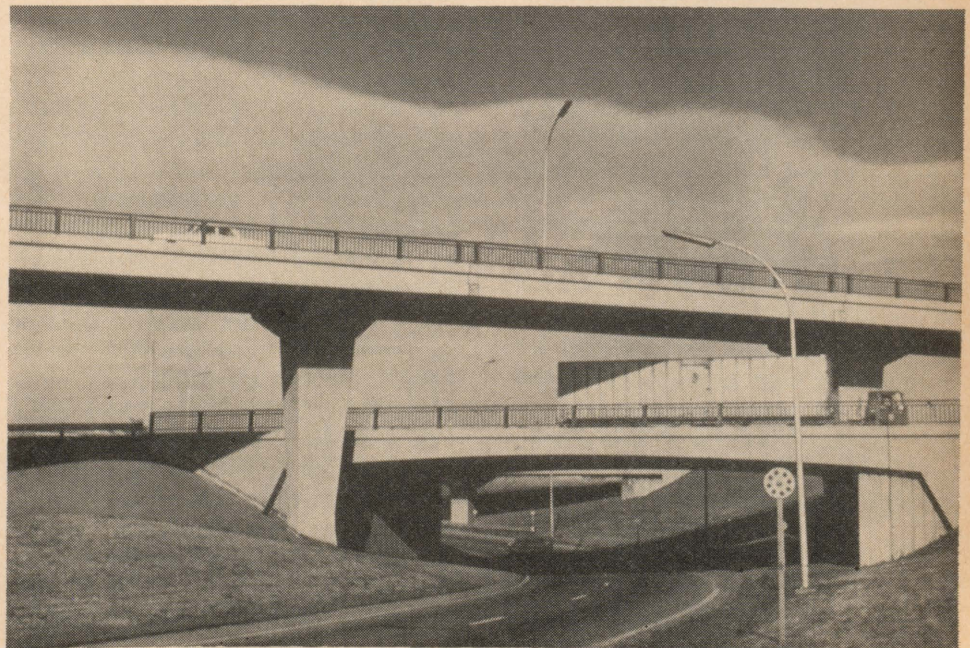
It is true that the land real estate business is a perfectly legitimate business and there is nothing illegal in selling land for a large profit. But this activity does create difficulties not only for the person seeking low to moderate cost housing but also for other property owners in the community.

The problem for the prospective home owner is more obvious. The real estate developer has a large amount of money invested in land and he does not want to suffer a financial loss in developing and selling it. He is willing to spend more for land than he may like to because he does not want to run the risk of being caught short of developable land and having his organization unemployed. Therefore, someone must pay him for this added cost and that someone is the prospective buyer. The person with a moderate income who wants to buy his own home is thus often forced into paying more than he feels he can perhaps afford. To many, it means not even being able to own their own home.

The other difficulty perhaps related more to urban growth and sprawl is the increased cost of providing government services and community

facilities to the new residents. In suburban areas the cost of providing government services such as roads, water and sewer lines, garbage collection, and public transportation is much higher for the scattered development of sprawl than if development of residential areas occurred in a more compact form.

The difficulty of urbanization in a more rural setting is a little different. Here the new residents soon begin demanding the types of community services that are available in urban areas. These people soon want a new school for their children and other conveniences such as paved roads and water and sewer services. These must usually be financed through an increase in the local property tax rate which falls on both the new and old residents of the community. The result is that the



previous residents of the community, and particularly the farmers, find themselves having to pay for new services which they feel they don't particularly want or need.

To the farmer this represents an added fixed cost which he is often unable to "pass on" by asking for higher prices since he must sell his grain and livestock in a highly competitive market. In some localities this added cost can place a severe burden on a farmer's financial operation and in some instances can virtually force or encourage him to sell his farm to a real estate company for considerable profit. This makes more land available for more rural non-farm development and the cycle continues.

As can be seen, the factor creating land speculation, high land prices, and urban sprawl and scatteration are very complex and interrelated. But basically it comes down to the fact that there are large amounts of profits to be made in the land market and the competition to capture these profits is very intense. In rural areas, certain people are demanding country property and are willing to compete with one another to get it by paying premium prices. Consequently, there is a competition among landowners to sell land to them and capture a large profit.

In urban areas the problems of sprawl and high land prices again seem to be caused by the competition among land speculators and real estate companies to capture large profits.



On the rural-urban fringe, a type of "self-fulfilling prophecy" seems to be taking place that is creating higher and higher land values. Landowners in this rural-urban fringe area often expect higher prices for their land in the future because they see urbanization shifting out towards them. Consequently, they are reluctant to sell now because they feel they can get a higher price in the future as urbanization overtakes them. As more and more landowners share this belief and hold their land off the market, the price of their land does increase because the supply of land available for development in that particular area has decreased because of their decision not to sell. These landowners then seeing that land prices have increased as a result of their actions expect even higher prices in the future and continue to hold their land off the market. This

cycle continues until land prices reach their upper limit based on the potential future user of the land or until the owner sells because of increasing holding costs such as taxes and interest.

Meanwhile the prospective buyer of this land, the subdivision developer, is reluctant to buy this high priced land because he realizes that by going out a few miles he can buy the same amount of land at a lower cost. This he does and the result is that land lying farther out from the edge of urbanization is developed before the land lying closer in to urbanization. This type of land market activity is one of the primary factors contributing to urban scatteration and sprawl. If the factors causing these land use problems are this complex, what then are their solutions? Is there any feasible approach that could be used to put some order

into this seemingly haphazard conversion of land from rural to urban uses?

The solution to this dilemma is not going to be easy or quick. If it were, it would have been instituted long ago and we wouldn't see these land use problems today. Several alternative approaches, however, have been proposed and even put into effect in other places.

One solution often proposed is simply the nationalization of all land. The government would purchase all private land and manage it in the public interest.

This approach would have the advantage of being able to strictly control all land development. However, it would not seem to be a feasible alternative. First of all, it would be very repugnant to our belief in private ownership of land and would require that we surrender more personal freedom than we would likely be willing to do. Secondly, it would be very expensive. The nationalization of land on Montreal Island would be estimated to cost the government \$2 billion alone.

Other alternatives that have recently been instituted in several states in the U.S. involve some form of preferential assessment of farmland for property tax purposes. Under these taxing alternatives, land that is actively used for agricultural purposes is assessed for property tax purposes on the basis of its value in its agricultural use rather than on the basis of its value for a potential urban use. The objective of these alternatives is to prevent nearby sales of farmland for urban uses, often at high prices, from

being used as the basis for the assessed value of the farmland.

These alternatives do have the advantage of giving some protection from excessive property taxes to farmers who are interested in remaining in farming. By preventing forced sales resulting from excessive taxation, they can provide for open space surrounding urbanizing areas and can lend some stability to the conversion of land from rural to urban uses.

However, they provide no assurance that these benefits will be realized. The landowner is still free to sell his land whenever he wants. Even if there is a penalty payment involved in the form of back taxes that would have been paid in the absence of preferential assessment, this penalty would likely be no deterrent to sale in light of the high prices the landowner could receive. This type of taxing arrangement could also conceivably be used by the land speculator, who is not a bona fide farmer, as a tax shelter while waiting for a market to develop for his land.

Other proposals would call for the landowner to sign a contractual agreement or sell an easement surrendering the non-agricultural development rights to his land for a specified number of years. In return, his land would be assessed only on the basis of its value in an agricultural use. A variation of this approach would be to establish exclusive agriculture zones on the better farmland where the provisions of reduced tax assessment would apply.

These types of contractual arrangements would lend some element of stability to the land

conversion scene on the rural-urban fringe in that land available for conversion and land that would remain in agricultural use could be planned to some extent for the future. Also the prime agricultural land could be directed into an agricultural zone where it would not be eligible for sale for an urban use.

However, signing a 10-to 15-year contract agreeing not to sell your land for an urban use might be a restriction few landowners may be willing to accept in light of the large profits that can be made.

To reduce the large profits resulting from land speculation, it has often been argued that a capital gains tax is necessary to tax away these speculative profits and reduce the incentive landowners have for asking for high land prices.

Canada has instituted a capital gains tax, but just how effective it will be in reducing land prices is uncertain at this time. Under the provisions of the capital gains law a certain amount of capital gains will be exempt from the tax and any amount of capital gains in excess of this amount will be taxed. This could have the effect of encouraging a large number of sales of small parcels of land in order to qualify for the capital gains exemption. This way large capital gains could be realized and still not be subject to tax.

In any event, whatever capital gains taxes that are paid are likely to be passed on to the buyer in higher asking prices. To prevent this from happening, it may be necessary to move to a progressive

(Continued on page 20.)

Environmental Sciences and Macdonald College

Environmental studies programs are being actively discussed at Macdonald College. While no programs have yet been approved, readers of the Macdonald Journal will be interested in the background of these discussions, and may want to contribute to the discussions and to the planning. The following article is written with this in mind.

Environment — the Current Issue

The past few years have seen the "environmental issue" discussed all over the world. Newspaper articles, local and national conferences, legislation, talk, and the United Nations conference on the Human Environment at Stockholm last summer are among the visible aspects of the issue. Concern for the environment has become a movement, and any movement has its excesses. Statements have been widely quoted that the environment as we know it won't last more than 30 years unless we radically change our ways.

Most agriculturalists, as applied biologists, are not among the most pessimistic. Biologists know that many regulating mechanisms set in to control run-away population growth or resource depletion. But as biologists, we see and are concerned with the deterioration of the environment which man is causing. We understand how we are affected by these changes in the environment. As professionals, we are measuring the deterioration and attempting to predict its long term effects. As citizens, we are joining local groups to protest pollution and to encourage wiser use of our resources.

Universities and the Environment

The Universities obviously have to respond to the challenge of environmental studies. One of the functions of a university is to explore the ideas, knowledge, and values which will ensure our survival and which will improve the quality of life. Universities are setting up programs of research and teaching in environmental studies. Our environmental problems have as much or more to do with people's attitudes as they do with our technology. These are "people problems".

It is becoming obvious that there are two areas of concern for the University at the undergraduate level. These can be distinguished as "environmental studies" and "environmental sciences". The first is the study of the inter-relationships of man with the environment, including both the natural and the "built" or "man-made" environment. Environmental studies include how man sees his environment, his attitudes, and his social organizations to deal with the environment. This study has to draw from many parts of a university.

Environmental science is a more restricted study. It usually refers to the bio-physical environment or to nature. It involves the measurements to describe and predict about this environment. It is here that a faculty of agriculture can make a major contribution.

Farmers and the Environment

Farmers have used the natural environment of soil, water, and air ever since they began farming.

They obviously are interested in protecting this environment, for they could not be farmers without it. And yet we hear that agricultural production is causing many of our environmental problems; farmers are accused of being polluters.

The use of pesticides which get into food, hormones in beef, excess fertilizer polluting water, animal wastes polluting streams and many other issues constantly come up. And these instances of harm to the environment are documented and real. It is not useful to pretend that this pollution does not exist, and that the farmers are just being harassed by the urban population.

These problems arise because of the nature of agricultural production. Agriculture is an industry which produces food at the lowest cost and processes this food for the consumer. A farmer would suffer economic penalties if he attempted to be a strict environmentalist, because his costs of production would increase. The cost of maintaining the quality of the stream after it leaves his farm would have to be added to the cost of the milk he produces. It is the consumer looking for apples free from all blemishes who determines the frequent spray applications.

Macdonald College

If agriculture is not environmental science, what then is the reason for our interest at Macdonald College in environmental science. The connection is that the same applied sciences, the same professional attitude, and the same focus on a problem is required in environmental science as in agriculture.

(Continued on page 20.)

The Queen of the Forage Crops

There has been a lot of discussion recently concerning the skyrocketing prices of protein supplements for livestock rations. A number of people are suggesting that the answer is more self-sufficiency and that seed protein crops such as beans, peas, and soybeans should be grown. An increasingly large number of people are saying that the protein supply problem can be solved by farmers growing more alfalfa.

The merit of the alfalfa crop has been well known for a long time. First cultivated around the Mediterranean Sea about 2,000 years ago, this crop has migrated with man to many parts of the globe including the New World. This species, well adapted to conditions in the Middle East, naturally found life a little tough in the harsh northern climates where many migrants decided to settle.

More than a hundred years ago Wendelin Grimm, a German immigrant to Minnesota, introduced 20 pounds of alfalfa seed from his old home in the Grand Duchy of Baden. The potential value of this strain was soon realized and Grimm alfalfa, as it was later called, began to be cultivated extensively. This strain had superior winter-hardiness and became the foundation stock for the widespread culture of alfalfa in North America.

We have come a long way in a hundred years. Plant Breeders have searched for superior germ plasm. Plant Pathologists have identified the diseases causing reduction in yield. Entomologists have identified

insect pests while Agronomists and Soil Scientists have provided information on the cultural requirements of alfalfa.

In places like California with mild winters, a 10-month growing season and ample irrigation and fertilizer, it is common to get yields of 10 to 12 tons of dry matter or hay per acre with 15 per cent moisture. Here in Quebec with a little effort we can grow crops of four to six tons per acre for three to five years, but we must give alfalfa the treatment it so richly deserves.

There have been examples of crop failure with alfalfa. The reason is usually easy to spot and the primary problem is with establishment. The first point to be considered is the soil.

Soil:

The most common cause of failure is lack of **drainage**. If the surface drainage or the underground drainage is bad, then forget the whole idea of growing alfalfa until you have taken steps to improve the drainage situation. The next common cause of failure is soil **acidity**. A soil analysis will tell you how much lime to apply to increase your pH. Many of our soils have a pH of 5.5. This needs to be increased to 6.5 for success. This may require four tons of limestone per acre to get the right effect.

The third thing to consider if we want high yields for several years is fertilization. You will have to add phosphorus (P) and potassium (K). A soil analysis will in-

clude the best rates of fertilizer to apply for your own situation, but from experience we can recommend the following recipe:

1. Good Fertile Soils need 400 lbs./acre of 5-20-20 broadcast in the seed bed. 2. Poorer Soils need 200 lbs./acre of 0-20-20 or 0-15-30 ploughed in during the fall plus the 400 lbs. of 5-20-20 in the seed bed. Of course that is only good for the establishment period and annual applications of P and K are required each fall to maintain the health and yield of the plants.

The next thing to worry about is the **preparation of the seed bed**. The rule is simple; the seed bed should be both fine and firm — this is a lot easier to say than to do!

What about the "Nurse Crop?"

We have an old tradition of seeding the forage crop and the oat crop more or less together. The reason for this is stated to be weed control, as the quick growing grain tends to smother some of the weeds. Of course the usual companion crop also smothers the newly establishing forage crop. Nowadays we have effective herbicides (2,4-DB is one) for the **direct seeding** method, so that we no longer have to put up with the competition from the grain crop. We do not lose a year of cropping as we harvest the alfalfa in the seeding year. Direct seeding using herbicides is becoming increasingly popular as farmers see the benefits in the following harvest years because of the superior stand that was established.

What about "Pure Alfalfa"?

This is a hotly debated topic where alfalfa acreage is increasing. Traditionally we have grown mixtures of grasses and legumes. Several years ago it was found that red clover and alfalfa should not be seeded together, since red clover grew so rapidly that it prevented alfalfa establishment.

They would struggle for the same space, moisture, and nutrients and red clover always won. The red clover usually gave an excellent crop for one year and then winter-killed, but it was too late then for the alfalfa to take over the spaces where the red clover had been. That is why nowadays we try to discourage people from growing mixtures containing red clover with alfalfa. You may also remember the days when people had several grasses in their mixtures, but this is not recommended any longer.

The most successful mixture today is eight pounds of alfalfa with six pounds of timothy per acre for most locations. Sometimes in drier gravelly soils we substitute 10 pounds of smooth brome grass in place of the timothy.

Generally we find that pure alfalfa is popular where drying operations have been set up, as the objective is to get very high protein content in the dried material. Also pure alfalfa stands are simpler to handle from the point of view of herbicide use and fertilizer requirement. We find that the simple mixture of alfalfa with one grass is of best general use since we still get the year when winterkilling takes

place. The thinned stand can always be fertilized with nitrogen to get good grass production. Also grazing does not harm the stand so much when grass is present and the possibility of bloating is reduced.

What variety should I grow?

Many years have passed since Grimm was last recommended and the variety Vernal has become a thing of the past in many areas. Naturally the farmer grows what he can find at his seed dealers, but if you ask for the newer improved named varieties then your dealer will stock them. There are seven varieties on this year's list recommended by the CPVQ (Conseil des Productions Végétales du Québec).

1. Early Flemish type:

These are fast growing and fastest to recover after cutting. They are not so persistent. ALFA and GLACIER are susceptible to bacterial wilt while the newer SARANAC is not susceptible to wilt.

2. Intermediate type:

Combines some qualities of 1 and 3. WARRIOR is resistant to bacterial wilt disease.

3. Standard type:

These are a week later in flowering than the early type and do not recover so quickly after harvest but they persist for a longer time. They are resistant to bacterial wilt. IROQUOIS and TITAN are new while VERNAL has been recommended for many years.

What about Inoculation?

This is still considered an essential step for success. After many years of successful alfalfa culture in a field it may no longer be necessary to provide inoculum of nitrogen bacteria but it is still very good insurance. Get fresh inoculum from the seed dealer and make sure it is the correct type for alfalfa. Follow the directions on the container.

Operation Luzerne

Currently in Quebec interest in alfalfa is increasing and the Ministry of Agriculture is organizing regional competitions. This program is called OPERATION LUZERNE and you can learn all about it from any of the 12 regional offices of the Ministry of Agriculture of Quebec.

The management of alfalfa for maximum yields and quality is not easy. We hope to provide you with further articles dealing with questions that come up concerning this crop.

Prof. N. C. Lawson,
Department of Agronomy.

The Family

Farm

Published in the interests
of the farmers of the province
by the Quebec Department of
Agriculture and Colonization

Aid for the Transport of Milk and Cream to Regional Dairy Factories

The Department of Agriculture and Colonization agrees to compensate dairy factories or producers, as the case may be, faced with shipping rates exceeding the provincial average.

Eligible Dairy Factories

1. S.C.A. Bas Saint-Laurent,
2. S.C.A. de la Côte-Sud, Saint-Alexandre,
3. O. Couture et Fils,
4. S.C.A. Notre-Dame-du-Lac,
5. A.C.L. Saguenay — Lac Saint-Jean,
6. Crémérie Saint-Fidèle Enr.
7. Coopérative agricole régionale de Papineau,
8. S.C.A. Nord-Ouest Québécois,
9. Laiterie Dallaire Ltée,
10. Beurrerie Lafrenière Ltée.

Any dairy factory or producer considered as belonging to a handicapped zone may be eligible.

Conditions

— Only producers of manufacturing milk and cream are eligible and only that part of their production which is so considered will be accepted for this subsidy.

— Every eligible dairy factory must furnish the Department with all information needed to calculate the average transportation rate of all milk received.

— All producers must contribute to the shipping costs of milk and cream.

— Producers must ship their product to the nearest dairy factory.

— Any false statement will lead to cancellation of the subsidy.

— This assistance measure covers the period from January 1 to December 31 inclusive.

Calculation of the Subsidy

1. The Dairy Products Division will establish the average provincial transportation rate of milk and cream.
2. From the information supplied by the eligible factory, its average transportation rate will be determined.
3. The Department may then fully or partly make up the difference between the provincial average and the eligible factory's average.

Farm Loan Act (Revised Statutes 1964, chapter 111*)

Purpose: To provide Quebec farmers who obtain loans from the (federal) Farm Credit Corporation, or under part III of the Veterans' Land Act with advantages similar to those enjoyed by borrowers from the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau.

Definitions: "Bureau" means the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau established by the Quebec Farm Credit Act (Revised Statutes 1964, Chapter 108 and amendments);

"Corporation" means the Farm Credit Corporation established by the (federal) Farm Credit Act (R.S.C. 1959, Chapter 43 and amendments);

"Board" means the Canadian Farm Loan Board established under the Canadian Farm Loan Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 35).

Payment of Part of the Interest

On loans granted by the Farm Credit Corporation:

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on such conditions as he shall determine, authorize the Bureau to pay, starting on May 1, 1962, the difference between the annual interest of 2½ per cent and that owing to the Corporation on hypothecary loans made by the Corporation or the Board to farmers of this Province between November 8, 1950 and October 1, 1972. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on such conditions as he shall determine, authorize the Bureau to pay, on behalf of any Quebec farmer who obtains a hypothecary loan from the Farm Credit Corporation, on or after October 1, 1972, the difference between the annual interest he owes the Corporation and the annual interest calculated on the same amount of capital in the form of a hypothecary loan that the Bureau is allowed to grant at the interest rate set under section 15 of the Quebec Farm Credit Act (Revised Statutes 1964, Chapter 108); any change in the annual interest rate set under the said section 15 applies only to loans made by the Corporation after such change comes into force.

The difference in interest referred to in the two foregoing paragraphs will be paid only on sums not exceeding \$15,000; if a loan exceeds this amount, the said difference will be paid only on a

portion of the interest proportionate to the fraction of the loan corresponding to \$15,000.

For the purposes of the application of the preceding paragraph to loans made before May 1, 1962, the balance of the principal on that date shall be considered to be the amount of the loan.

On loans granted to veterans:

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on such conditions as he shall determine, authorize the Bureau to pay, starting on May 1, 1964, the difference between the annual interest of 2½ per cent and that owing on loans granted to veterans as full-time farmers of this Province, between June 26, 1954 and October 1, 1972 under part III of the Veterans' Land Act (R.S.C. 1952, Chapter 280).

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, on such conditions as he shall determine, authorize the Bureau to pay on any loan granted on or after October 1, 1972 to a veteran as a full-time farmer in Quebec under part III of the Veterans' Land Act (Statutes of Canada), the difference between the annual interest he owes on such loan and the annual interest calculated on the same amount of capital in the form of a hypothecary loan that the Bureau is allowed to grant at the interest rate set under section 15 of the Quebec Farm Credit Act (Revised Statutes 1964, Chapter 108); any change in the annual interest rate set under the said section 15 applies only to loans granted under the Veterans' Land Act after such change comes into force.

The difference in interest referred to in the two foregoing paragraphs will be paid only on sums not exceeding \$15,000 and, if a loan exceeds this amount, the said difference will be paid only on a portion of the interest proportionate to the fraction of the loan corresponding to \$15,000.

For the purposes of the application of the preceding paragraph to loans made before May 1, 1964, the balance of the principal on that date shall be considered to be the amount of the loan.

Assumption of Part of the Debt of Borrowers From the Farm Credit Corporation

Before January 1, 1970, the Bureau was authorized by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to assume up to an amount of \$3,000, one third of the debt owed to the Corporation by any borrower who obtained from it, after May 1, 1962, a loan similar to a settlement loan from the Bureau.

Since May 1, 1972, the Bureau has been required to grant this benefit definitively when the relevant terms and conditions have been complied with, namely that the borrower can prove to the Bureau's satisfaction that he has lived on his farm and cultivated it without interruption during the 10 years following the date of signature of the deed of loan.

This benefit can be granted only once to any one person. In the event of death before expiry of the aforesaid 10 years, it may be granted to any person whom the Bureau recognizes as having continued to discharge the borrower's obligations.

Other Benefits: Certain other provisions of the Act deal with the obtaining of securities, exemption from dues payable to the Crown, and realizing on securities, thus affording the Corporation means similar to those available to the Bureau, with a view to facilitating the operation of the two farm credit bodies.

Procedure: All formalities required of the beneficiary are attended to on his behalf by the Farm Credit Corporation or by the Director (Veterans' Land Act) who make a report, in either case, to the Bureau.

Further Information: For additional information, please apply to the Quebec Farm Credit Bureau, Government Buildings, Quebec G1A 1E5, (Offices situated at 945 Turnbull, Quebec City).

Promotion of Beekeeping

Aim: To increase the profitability of apiaries by reducing the incidence of bee diseases through the elimination of sources of contamination by American foulbrood and the control of serious infections due to European foulbrood.

Means: a) Facilitate the carrying out of the Beekeeping and Maple Products Division's program to protect apiaries from American foulbrood and European foulbrood and other serious infectious brood diseases; b) Ensure the application of section 8 of the Bees Act (chapter 128, R.S.Q., 1964) concerning the destruction of bees and contaminated beekeeping equipment; c) Reduce the present rate of hive infection by Nosema disease (which has ranged between 60 and 75 per cent since 1968 and

is largely responsible for the high mortality in wintering hives and may reduce the honey crop by 30 per cent).

1. Compensation: The Quebec Department of Agriculture will pay compensation for the destruction of bees and frames infected with American foulbrood or European foulbrood and other diseases as follows: Bees, \$6 per colony destroyed, Frames, 10¢ per frame burned.

Conditions: a) The infection must be confirmed by an apiary inspector or an authorized government employer; b) The presence in the hive of one of the aforesaid diseases must be confirmed by a report of analysis issued by a Departmental laboratory; c) The sample of brood attesting the presence of the disease must have been taken by an authorized government employee; d) The bees and all the frames of the infected hive must have been destroyed in accordance with the Bees Act; e) The empty supers, the bottom, the cover, and any other material that has been in contact with the hive must have been destroyed or sterilized to the satisfaction of the head of the Beekeeping and Maple Products Division; f) Beekeepers who do not follow the directions they have received for the treatment of diseased hives will not be entitled to compensation (section 8, paragraph 2 of the Bees Act); g) If a diseased colony has been divided into one or more nuclei, compensation for the bees and frames will be paid only on the parent hive. No compensation will be paid on bees of drone-laying queen's colonies. No compensation will be paid on bees when, at the

time of their destruction, the number of bee frames in the hive is abnormally low. Appraisal for this purpose must take into account the state of colony development in the region, time of year, and degree of infection.

2. Grant: Fumidil B is the only antibiotic recognized as effective against Nosema disease. In view of its very high cost, the Department makes a grant of 50 per cent of its cost.

This grant is made on the following conditions: a) Application must be submitted to the secretary of one of the three following Quebec beekeeping associations: Association des Apiculteurs Professionnels du Québec; Association des Apiculteurs de la région de Québec; Association des Apiculteurs de l'ouest du Québec; b) At the start of each year the associations will submit to the Beekeeping and Maple Products Division, Department of Agriculture, Room B-214, Scientific Complex, 555 Henri IV, Ste-Foy, a list of their members who have bought Fumidil B during the preceding year, the total amount of grant claimed and proof of purchase; c) 300 mg of fumagillin represent the maximum dose that may be subsidized per colony per year. A bottle containing 9.5 grams is enough to treat 32 colonies; d) The Fumidil B must have been bought in Quebec from a recognized distributor of the product; e) The selling price of the product must not exceed \$39.95 for the 9.5 gram container and \$3.75 for the 0.5 gram container.

Aid For The Transport of Livestock

Purpose: In order to give farmer-producers in remote regions the same advantage as those close to markets, the Department of Agriculture and Colonization subsidizes the shipment of livestock from remote regions to abattoirs in the province which are authorized to use the "Canada approved" or approuvé Québec" stamp. The purpose of this assistance policy is to make the following benefits available to the concerned:

Transport Subsidization Rates

A- Transport subsidization rates on animals sold to a "Canada approved" or "approuvé Québec" abattoir outside the animal's zone of origin:

	Zone 1	Zone 2	Zone 3	Zone 4
Cattle	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$7.00	\$9.00
Calves	.50	1.00	2.00	3.00
Sheep and lambs	.50	.75	1.00	1.50
Pigs	.50	1.00	1.50	2.50

N.B. As soon as the selling of hogs by teletype is introduced, their transport will no longer be subsidized.

B- Transport subsidization rates on animals sold to any "Canada approved" or "approuvé Québec" abattoir within the animal's zone of origin:

In this case subsidization rates will be 50 per cent of those listed above and will depend on which zone the animal was raised in.

N.B. all claims for less than \$1 in a year will be disregarded.

Zones

For the purpose of this subsidy, the outlying regions are divided into four zones each made up of a number of electoral districts, as follows:

- Zone 1: Compton, Kamouraska, Labelle, L'Islet, Papineau, Stanstead.
- Zone 2: Charlevoix, Gatineau, Pontiac, Rivière-du-Loup, Témiscouata.
- Zone 3: Matane, Matapédia, Rimouski.
- Zone 4: Abitibi East, Abitibi West, Bonaventure, Duplessis, Gaspé North, Gaspé South, Magdalen Islands, Rouyn-Noranda, Saguenay, Témiscamingue.

Method of Payment

- 1- Farmer-producers wishing to obtain this subsidy must submit the federal grading certificate in the case of hogs and an official document from the abattoir in the case of all other kinds of animals.

Those selling their animals to a dealer must take the necessary steps to ensure that they are well identified (tattooed) so that the abattoir can send them the necessary documents.

Animals sold to a dealer which are not sent to a recognized abattoir cannot qualify for the subsidy.

- 2- Special provision for the counties of northwest Quebec, namely: Abitibi-East, Abitibi-West, Rouyn-Noranda and Témiscamingue:

The subsidy for transporting cattle and calves from these four northwest Quebec counties to the exterior of zone 4 will be paid on production of "proof of payment" supplied by the buyer.

Such proof of payment must be the original of an official document of the purchasing organization duly signed by it and given to the farmer-producer at the time of sale of the animal. The said original must accompany the farmer-producer's claim for the subsidy.

This special provision does not alter the other conditions of the policy in any way.

- 3- The farmer-producer's claim must be submitted to the office of the local agronome on the proper form together with the abattoir's official document.
- 4- The claim must be submitted, if at all possible, within the three months following the sale of the animal to the abattoir.
- 5- Abattoirs must keep their purchase slips and other documents considered necessary available for the Department's representative.
- 6- Payment of the subsidy will be made twice a year — in spring and in the fall.
- 7- ONLY a farmer-producer may claim this subsidy. For him to be considered as such, the Department requires:

- a) that he be the legal owner or lessee of a farm;
- b) that his principal occupation

be the cultivation of the soil or the operation of his farm for purposes connected with agriculture;

- c) that he be sole proprietor of the animals for which he claims the subsidy. The said animals must of course have been born on his farm or fattened on it during a period of at least 90 days.

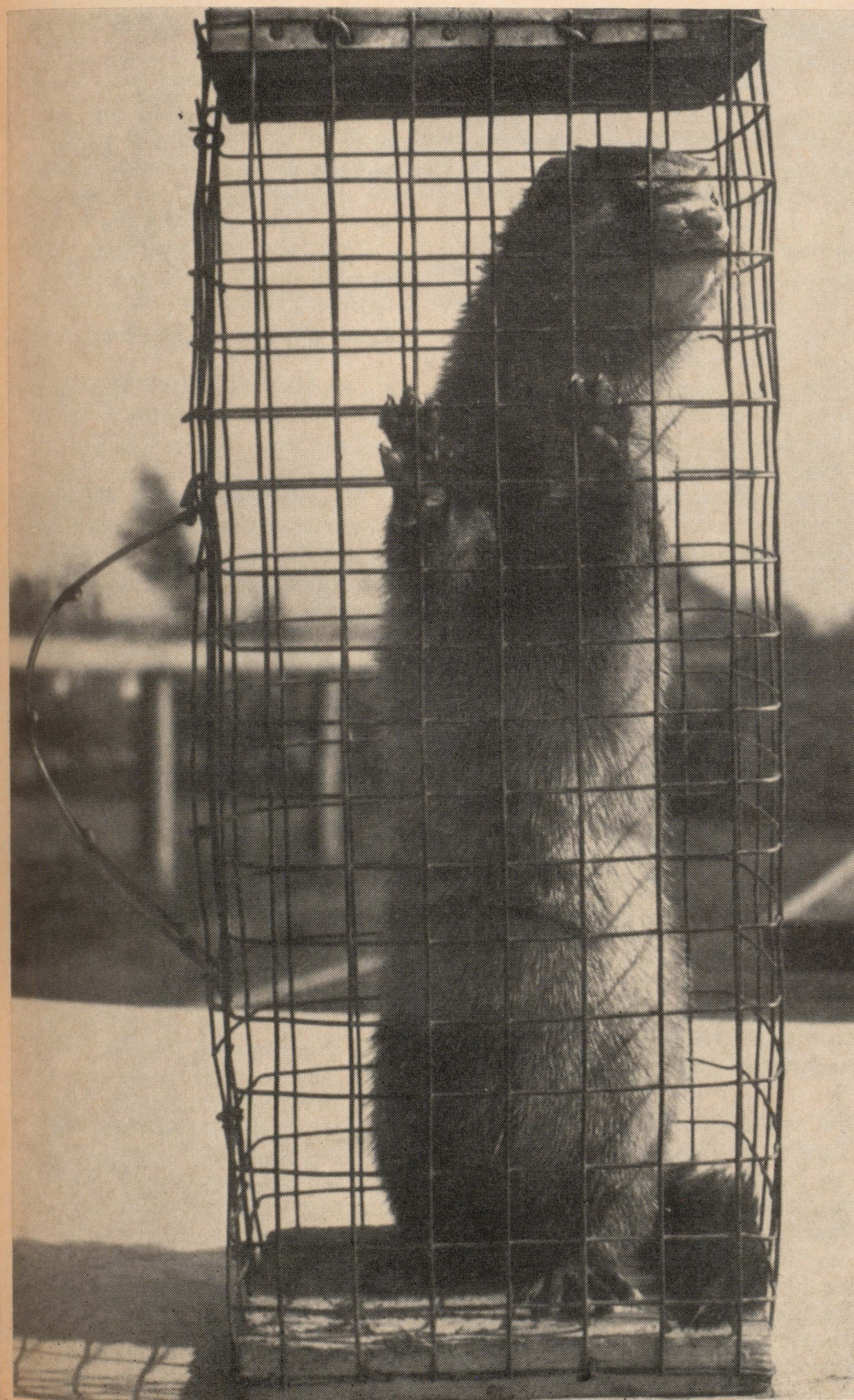
This assistance measure supersedes the previous one and will remain in force until further notice.

Promotion of Fur Farming

The aim of the fur-bearing animals Section of the Quebec Department of Agriculture is the constant improvement of herds of fur animals with a view to increasing their value and profitability. The following technical services are put at the disposal of breeders for this purpose:

Herd Management: 1. Selection of breeding stock and judicious choice of the numerous mutations in accordance with the requirements of the rapidly developing market; 2. Surveillance at regular intervals of a nucleus of select breeding stock within each herd with a view to the genetic improvement of lines; 3. Help with feeding formulas suited to the condition of the herd, the purpose for which the animals are used, and the availability of feedstuffs; 4. Microscopic examination of semen at mating time; 5. Expert advice at the time of birth, weaning, growth, and fur development.

Ranch management: 1. A loan program for mink production. The Department of Agriculture acts as guarantor of an annual bank loan



to the fur producers' cooperative association ("l'Association co-opérative des producteurs de fourrure") secured by agricultural pledge. This program is administered by the agricultural technicians of the fur-bearing animal's Section; 2. Help for breeders with bookkeeping and drawing up balance sheets. If necessary, after studying the results of the operations, the agricultural technician will suggest corrective measures and the carrying out of a program designed to make the enterprise more profitable; 3. Ranch organization and advice on the efficiency and output of different machines and items of equipment that are used for automation.

Grading: 1. Grading of furs according to the national system with a view to more profitable marketing; valuing of pelts to guide the breeder at selling time; careful examination of each pelt from each breeder to detect the strong and weak points of his production and make appropriate recommendations; 2. Inspection, at auctions, of furs from all parts of Canada and information to the breeders present about their value and also about the way auctions are conducted.

Education: 1. Organization of study days and exhibitions by the technicians, who also often act as judges and lecturers; 2. Demonstrations of the preparation of furs, and organization of judging contests; regular participation in the Salon of Agriculture.

Research Projects: The personnel of the Section collaborate regularly in research on fur animals carried out by the Faculty of Agriculture and Food of Laval University.

This Month with the

QWI

In Sympathy

Members of the Quebec Women's Institutes wish to extend their deepest sympathy to their President, Mrs. V. R. Beattie following the death of her husband on March 25, 1973.

Thank You

I would like to express our sincere thanks to all Provincial, County, and Branch Women's Institutes members for their lovely cards and letters my family and I have received at the sudden death of our husband and father. It was very much appreciated and will long be remembered by us. I hope you will accept this as an acknowledgement.

Hazel Beattie,
Arnold, Kay and grandchildren.

What's in a Mark

Trademarks are more than symbols and words. They represent a commercial reputation, and a good reputation is a valuable part of a company's assets. Trademarks distinguish one company's goods from another's and serve as a guarantee of consistency in quality. They help advertise products and sell goods. Make it a practice to look for the trademark when you shop.

Hazardous products have symbols to warn you of their danger. The labelling system is based on a set of easily-understood symbols which show what the hazard is and the degree of danger. It is your business to heed the warning and prevent any tragedy.

Textile manufacturers label each product they sell with information about its fibre content. There are also symbols to guide us in their care as to washing, dry cleaning, ironing, etc. We should learn more about these symbols. They will help us take better care of our garments, and hopefully extend their life.

Everyone knows about the high cost of living and the high cost of construction. The house or buildings on the average farm were built before the period of elevated cost and undoubtedly insured during that period. But should fire or windstorm destroy these buildings, they couldn't be replaced at the value then placed on them. A check on policies covering the house or farm buildings to see if the insurance matches the cost is a recommended procedure.

With the new foods, textiles and appliances on the market, high pressure selling and advertising of these is constantly bringing new problems to the homemaker. We must be alert and aware of the demands and changes of today.

Mrs. R. Graham,
Q.W.I. Home Economics Convener.

Meeting with Added Zest

One of the aims of the York W.I. (Gaspé Co.) has been to attract new members and to keep existing members interested by adding more entertainment and interest to our meetings. We have enjoyed several occasions which combined both business and social activity. For instance, following the business meeting, we played cards and games one evening, while bingo

added zest to another meeting. Our two summer meetings feature an outdoor get-together with invited guests and a "come as you are party". Santa, gifts, and games add fun to the Christmas meeting. We agree, however, that the most eagerly awaited evening is when we have the Potluck Supper. Each member brings some delectable item — a favourite casserole, dessert, home-baked bread, or rolls.

We do not forget the other aims of the W.I. Patients in the hospital and the local Sanitarium are remembered. Gifts of groceries or flowers are given to recently widowed parishoners. Used clothing is collected for the Unitarian Service and for White Cross patients. Handy bags are filled.

We support the Gaspé County W.I. Fair. This event is eagerly anticipated by all. Some members have entered more than 40 exhibits in one Fair, while many have 20 to 30 exhibits. Individual cups for proficiency have been won by several members (e.g., there is a cup for the member who excels in handicrafts and has won the most prizes in this section).

Each year, we sponsor a Hallowe'en Masquerade Party for the children with games and a festive lunch. Cups are donated to classes at the school and money is given toward a scholarship for a high school graduate. A few years ago we initiated the founding of a local playground. We support the Children's Fair.

Hopefully our organization will continue to grow and we will have many future projects.

A Swedish Christmas

Last December members of the Hemmingford W.I. (Chateaugay-Huntingdon) gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Stu Sandmark and sons — a family from Sweden who make their home in Hemmingford. Their home was decorated in Swedish Christmas tradition, with Swedish music softly playing in the background.

The ladies were greeted by Mrs. Sandmark in traditional Santa Lucia costume.

Mrs. Sandmark wore the white gown and seven burning candle crown worn in Sweden for the Santa Lucia celebration. This celebration is on December 13 starting the Christmas season. Lucia brought food to the starving in famine times, according to the centuries-old folk tale. Today she still brings light and happiness in the shortest and darkest day of the year. Every city, town, office, school, etc., crowns its own Lucia. Collections are taken for the sick and less fortunate.

To begin the Advent season, a lighted star is hung in the window. There was one in almost every window of the Sandmark home and they were truly beautiful.

The Christmas meal is served Christmas Eve and consists of pickled salt ham, herring in all kinds of sauces, fish in white sauce, spare ribs, red cabbage, Brussels sprouts. For dessert there is a rice pudding in which one almond is placed. Whoever gets this almond is to be married in the following year! This is followed by coffee and traditional cookies of all kinds.

Gifts are opened on Christmas Eve. Rhymes are written for each gift; thus the recipient can try to guess what his gift may be. There are no stockings hung in Sweden. An elf — "Yultomten" — brings favours instead of Santa Claus.

A church service called "Yulotta" is at 6:30 a.m. Christmas Day, followed by a quiet family day.

Spruce is the traditional tree. There are many of these in Sweden. Many of the ornaments are hand-made, some of straw, including the star at the top of the tree. Candles used to be lit on the tree. However these have given way to electric tree lights in the shape of candles and all are white.

To end the holiday celebrations a party called "Yulgransplundring" (Throw out the Christmas tree) is on Jan. 13. That day, in the centre of town, young and old all meet around a large, outdoor Christmas tree. They form circles and dance, sing and have a good time before discarding the tree.

New Year's is celebrated similarly to ours, as also is Epiphany, after which school resumes.

The people are very interested in embroidery and handicrafts which were very much in evidence in the Sandmark home.

Malmköping, on the 59th parallel, was the Sandmark's home town. The weather there is milder than here, but duller. Snow starts later in the season — mostly after Christmas. Their days in winter are shorter. On Santa Lucia Day, December 13, the shortest and darkest day of the year, the sun

rises about 8:45 a.m., and sets about 2:45 p.m.!

Refreshments were served to the members by Mrs. Sandmark with traditional saffron bread and a variety of cookies such as she would have served had her family been in Sweden for Christmas. Members expressed their appreciation to the Sandmark family for a delightful evening and for giving all a glimpse into Sweden's holiday traditions.

Coming Event

On June 7 Mr. George MacLaren, who is a lawyer, will speak at the Stanstead North W.I. meeting in the Rock Island United Church Hall at 7:30 p.m. The meeting will be open to the public with a special invitation to young couples contemplating marriage. The talk will deal with wills, marriage contracts, legalities after death in the family and other matters pertaining to family law.

A few months ago we published a write up on the 50th Anniversary of the Melbourne Ridge W.I. They sent us the history of their branch which was read on the happy occasion. Space does not permit our using it in its entirety but we thought that a summary of this branch's history, which in many instances would be similar to other long-established branches, might be of particular interest to new members.

Melbourne Ridge 1922-1972

One cold, dull afternoon in the late fall of 1922 a small group of women met in the back seat of the Melbourne Ridge Church.

Miss Roach of Macdonald College was there to help organize a Women's Institute group. Unfortunately, the first record books were burned in a fire that destroyed a member's home so we are not sure how many were there but we do know nine women joined the organization. As they joined late in the fall, very little was done until 1923 and by this time the membership had grown to 22 members.

The highlight of that year was the first demonstration we had which was hat making. Miss Poole came out from Macdonald College and spent a whole day showing the women how to create hats. Many of our older members still remember what a wonderful day that was. Great preparations had been made beforehand and everyone was thrilled to have a new hat and to make over some old ones. There was lots of fun and much laughter over some of the creations — all enjoyed spending the day together.

One of the projects for 1927 was to have each member donate a book to start a library. This was also the first year that we can find records of the first Conveners being mentioned. In 1928 there were still three small schools in our community — Ames, Melbourne Ridge, and Melboro — and a new flag was bought for each one.

From 1929 to 1931 the branch was at a standstill. Some work was done and assistance given to families but very few meetings were held and a lack of interest was shown. When a meeting was called to have the branch disbanded, the members were urged to give up this idea and reorganize themselves.

Seventeen members joined. It was decided to hold a meeting on the first Tuesday of the month — this has been continued ever since.

By 1934 there were 30 members and all nine conveners were elected. (In those days there were nine conveners instead of the six we now have.) During the war years we averaged 39 members with 12 meetings a year for six years. Our W.I. joined the Richmond Red Cross. All appeals for assistance were responded to as generously as possible with every member trying to do her share. We made quilts to send overseas. We were divided into four groups with each group being responsible for at least one quilt a month and often more were made. Each member made quilt blocks and each month one member of each group would bleach and dye cotton bags and make a quilt lining. Members met at someone's home to tie and finish the quilts. Husbands should receive credit, too, as often they would have to "hitch up" the double sleds and take the women to the meeting place.

A great deal of knitting and sewing was done. Boxes and ditty bags were packed and sent to soldiers. Seeds were sent to Britain and Australia; money was sent to Pakistan for tools, and food boxes went to friends in the U.K. A Self-denial fund was set up with each member denying herself something and donating the money saved. As everyone did their own canning, a few cans of fruit were always set aside for sending overseas.

In 1943 a public meeting regarding the centralization of Protestant

Schools was held under the auspices of the Melbourne Ridge W.I. This was the beginning of our central schools.

Another big venture was starting to serve lunches at Richmond Fair in 1948. We started by serving coffee, doughnuts and sandwiches but before long we were serving meals. We kept this up until about five years ago.

After a few years of negotiations, we bought the former Kingsbury school to use as a W.I. hall. That was in 1952 and in 1956 we made our last payment on the hall. We had a party to celebrate the event.

Over the years in this changing world we've seen the W.I. grow and expand. Where for many years our biggest project was helping a needy family or anyone having a misfortune such as a fire, today we support Pennies for Friendship, Quebec Service Fund, Christmas Handy Bags, St. Francis Welfare, Salvation Army, Sherbrooke Hospital, Save the Children's Fund, Dixville Home, Cancer Society, Prizes given to local Richmond Fair, Guides & Brownies, U.N.I.C.E.F. and Northern Extension Fund to mention a few.

Over the last 20 years we have presented 12 members with the membership pins. Four women received life memberships at county level while being members of our branch.

With a roll call of 31 co-operative and capable members we look forward to many more pleasant and profitable years.

Mrs. Roberts S. Lipsey

Another of Quebec Women's Institutes life-long workers has passed away. Mrs. Robert S. Lipsey died on February 15, 1973 at almost 95 years of age.

When W.I. work was first begun in Sherbrooke County in 1914, the first meetings were in Lennoxville and Mrs. Lipsey attended some of these. In 1918 Ascot Branch, known first as Spring Road Homemaker's Club was formed. This was where her active work began and has continued these many years.

Mrs. Lipsey served as Branch President for four years, as County Secretary for Sherbrooke, and as Provincial Secretary 1929-1936.

Dear W.I. Members

Typical of recent W.I. activities across our province is the following monthly report from **Sherbrooke County**: All branches held their annual meetings in March but a few also had programs such as the showing of family heirlooms and telling the story of each; having a quiz on Mental Health at which six had perfect scores; hearing an explanation of the F.W.I.C. from an expert, Mrs. Frances Taylor. Several branches drew up petitions in an effort to have the Nursing Course brought back to the Chaplain Campus at Bishop's University. Mrs. Ashley Hatcher, of the **Ascot** branch, was congratulated on 13 years of perfect attendance. She is also the County Secretary. **Belvedere** branch presented their secretary, Mrs.

K. Smart, who is also County President, with a Life Membership. One branch enjoyed two solos as a part of their program; a successful card party was held and a new member welcomed. **Lennoxville** had a speaker who had taught school in the State of Victoria, Australia; a paper on the James Bay Project and the plans for assisting Native Canadians and protecting wildlife; an article about the deplorable Youth Centres and the attention they need, and another on dish washing detergents with consumer suggestions for the best and safest buys, and yet another on the prevention of hazards from insecticides; the dime-a-month aprons were turned in.

And from **Richmond County** . . .

Spooner Pond presented Mrs. V. R. Beattie with a 50-year pin and Mrs. Biggs, retiring President, with a F.W.I.C. pin. **Melbourne Ridge** has a secret birthday pal. Names are drawn from a box for branch members and cards sent just signed Secret Pal. A painting hint: Put nail holes in rim of paint can to allow paint to return to can.

Stanstead North Women's Institute held a public card party. This was a benefit to purchase a new stove for the Historic Red Brick School, built in 1819 and now under the custodianship of the Stanstead North W.I. The party was a success and, with contributions, close to \$100. was realized. This was sufficient for the stove which was as near an antique as possible in the box stove styles of today.

A cushion, made by the patients of Foyer Jeanne (Retarded French Adults) was donated to Inverness in appreciation of the Christmas

parcel sent to them. **Kinnear's Mills** ordered a supply of Drug Abuse books for study and discussion. **Canterbury** is endeavouring to get the road repaired between Bury and Scotstown. **York** exchanged favourite casserole recipes while **East Clifton** brought recipes and a sample. **Brookbury** served a birthday cake to a senior member, Mrs. Jenkerson. **Argenteuil** County branches report seven new members. A quilt, made by a member in her 93rd year, was on display at **Lakefield**; other handicraft displays were found at **Austin** (work of members) of rugs, quilts, clothes and novelties; and at **Sawyerville**, Mrs. Halliday showed samples of her crewel embroidery work, also books telling about this interesting craft.

Barachois members each brought a gift to start a collection for fund raising party.

Aylmer East heard letters read from Australian pen pals. Mrs. Ellard, a former Q.W.I. President conducted installation of officers. Stork shower held for two members at **Abercorn**. **Wright** has a birthday cake . . . 34 years a branch.

As I write, it is maple syrup time on our farm and many of you will be in the midst of the same activity on your farms. We are grateful for the abundant flow of sap these past few days, also for the good quality of this delicious "golden sunshine."

When this reaches you it will be near Convention time, May 22-25. Do plan to attend at least one day.

Mrs. P. Clark,
Q.W.I. Publicity Convener.

(Continued from page 7.)

capital gains tax which would tax higher capital gains at a higher rate than lower capital gains.

Under such an arrangement it could be argued that the revenue from the capital gains tax should go to the local municipality rather than to the federal government. It is the local municipality that is spending property tax revenue on community services that have the effect of raising land values and producing capital gains for the landowners. The provision of paved roads or sewer lines, for example, increase the value of nearby land because it is now more suitable for development. Hence the landowner can ask for and receive a higher price and hence receive a higher capital gain than previously. Under these circumstances perhaps there is justification for the capital gains tax to accrue to the local municipal government in order to recoup the cost of improvements that created the capital gain.

Another proposal, one which the Province of Quebec is currently

considering, is that of regional land use planning. Under this proposal authority for land planning would be concentrated in a Quebec Planning and Development Bureau which would divide the province into nine development regions and create a regional development plan for each region. These regional plans would coordinate the development of everything from airports to housing and expressways to recreation land. This body would plan the future location of roads, land uses, schools, parks, government buildings, utilities, etc.

Once the regional plans were approved, each municipality would have to prepare a zoning plan that conforms to the regional master plan. Appeals or changes in the zoning ordinance would be handled by eliminating local referendums and allowing any resident to appeal his position to an appeals board in the provincial government.

This regional approach to planning would have the advantage of coordinating the planning efforts of municipalities and counties. But

it would also remove considerable control that municipalities formerly had over land use planning in their community.

It is likely that no single approach is going to solve these problems. It is likely that a combination of various approaches will be needed to deal with the variety of issues associated with land use. If local communities do not take the initiative to deal with these issues, they are likely going to be faced with the prospect of having some higher level of government come in and do the job for them. In any event, through these land use planning proposals, we seem to be moving in the direction of planning ahead the type of community we want rather than merely reacting to problems once we feel they have reached a crisis state.

Prof. Gordon R. Bachman,
Director, Extension Department.

(Continued from page 8.)

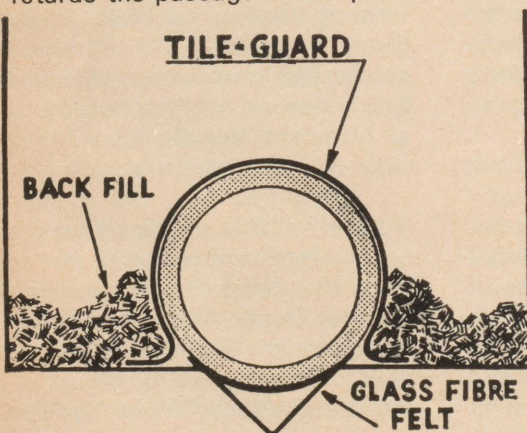
There will be jobs for graduates with a knowledge of the components of the bio-physical environment, of how to make measurements of these components and of how activities fit into the socio-economic and political framework within which we live. Bill 34 on environmental quality, which has been passed by the legislature in Quebec details many of the jobs which will have to be done. We will very likely see, at the federal level, environmental impact studies accompanying major development projects. These factors indicate that jobs in this area will be available.

Macdonald College is now considering such an undergraduate study program in environmental sciences, to add to its present programs in agricultural sciences, biological sciences, renewable resource development. These will continue to provide modern and relevant degree programs in different aspects of applied biology for students who want a direct practical application for their studies.

Prof. B. P. Warkentin,
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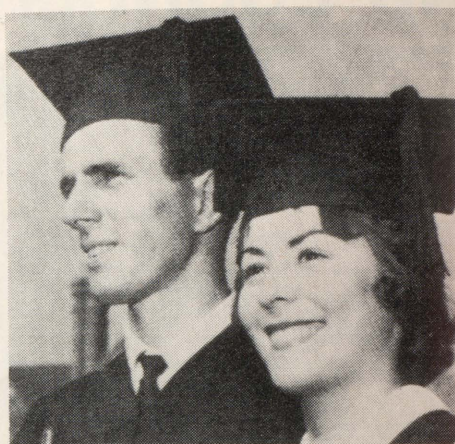
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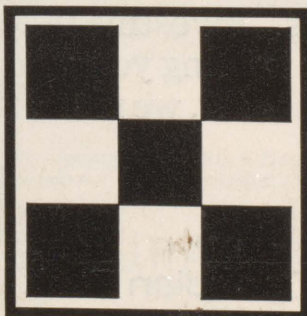
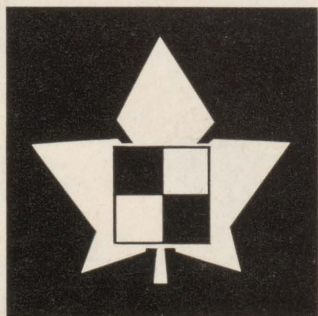


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